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5	ALABAMA PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON REAPPORTIONMENT
6	AND REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING
7	
8	HELD ON
9	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 2021
10	BEGINNING AT 9:00 A.M.
11	
12	LOCATION:
13	GADSDEN STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
14	1801 COLEMAN ROAD
15	ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36801
16	AND
17	ONLINE VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS MEETING
18	
19	
20	TRANSCRIBED REMOTELY BY:
21	KATHLEEN F. CAVAZOS, RPR,
22	COURT REPORTER
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SENATOR MCCLENDON: Good morning, everybody. We're certainly glad to see everyone attending this public hearing on redistricting.

My name is Jim McClendon. I'm a state senator from St. Clair County where I live, and I am Senate chair of the Redistricting and Reapportionment Committee. On my right is Representative Chris Pringle. Chris is the House chair of redistricting. And on my left is Dorman Walker, who is our attorney. He works for the committee, and he is the hearing officer.

Let me ask everyone that has come in online to mute your microphones on your devices and turn your cameras off. That will make life better for us.

We also have with us here Senator Bobby
Singleton, who is a member of this committee and has
joined us this morning, and Senator Steve Livingston is
with us as well.

Every 10 years when the census is taken, the purpose of the census is not only to count the number of people we have in America but to also find out where those people are located. Over a 10-year period, there's a migratory pattern that's pretty consistent throughout the U.S. moving from the rural areas in the direction of the urban areas and suburban areas. So in order to honor the concept of one person, one vote, we have to alter the

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district lines to capture the correct number of people.

Now, our task deals with four different maps that we'll produce, and that will eventually go before the entire Alabama legislature and then on to the governor for her signature. Those maps are the Congressional maps, there's seven districts there, of course, the Alabama Senate, the Alabama House of Representatives and the state board of education. There's eight state board of education districts.

To give you an idea how populations have changed over the last 10 years in your area of the state -- and by the way, I'm going to give you Senate districts first. The ideal district size based -- Let me turn my phone off. On the 2020 census data, Senate district 10, for example, has gone down.

This is a different map. This is a different list.

Senate district 10 has dropped by 7,201. This has got the information I need. Senate 11, that's my district, has increased by about 2,500 people. Senate 12 has decreased by 9,200 in round numbers. And 15 has gone up by 11,800.

In your House districts, House district 29 has dropped by about 18 -- 1,900. Thirty-two has decreased by about 4,200. Thirty-five has dropped by about 1,500

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people. Thirty-six, roughly 2,000 people lost in that district. It's gone down. Thirty-nine has gone down by 3,300, and 40 has gone down by about 600 people.

So with those changes in the population, we have to adjust the lines, and if the population has gone down, we've got to expand those lines to capture and get within plus or minus five percent of the ideal number. If those districts have increased in population, those districts are going to have to shrink and come down in size and reduce the number of people. And what happens, when you change one district, change the shape, you'll have an impact on the adjacent districts, although they may have had very little change in population.

With that being said, let me turn this over to Representative Pringle now.

REPRESENTATIVE PRINGLE: Thank you, Senator.

Again, my name is Chris Pringle. I'm the state

representative from House district 101 in Mobile.

Today, we will call people to speak in the order in which they have signed up. Speakers are limited to three minutes each. When called, please come to the microphone, clearly state your name and the community you represent and the district or districts you want to speak about. If you decide you want to speak and did not sign up, we'll ask at the end if there's anybody else who

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would like to come forward. If you are participating remotely, send us your questions or comments, and we'll read them into the record for you.

This hearing is being transcribed by a court reporter working remotely. If you have something you would like to introduce into the record as an exhibit, bring it to the microphone when you speak and let the hearing officer know, and we'll have it attached to the permanent record of the committee.

Let me remind you this hearing deals strictly with the issue of redistricting. No other issue before the legislature -- We're not here to discuss any other issue other than redistricting.

With that, I'll turn it over to Mr. Dorman Walker. Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Hello, everyone, and welcome and thank you to Gadsden State for hosting this hearing, and thank you to those of you who are at Gadsden State in person and those of you who are attending virtually. Your participation is very important to the process, and we appreciate the time that you've taken to come.

I want to explain, before we receive testimony, a few of the terms that we've talked about and how the process works so that you have some idea of that.

Ideal population, which is a guiding term for

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redistricting, is simply the number of districts that we're dealing with divided into the state population, which the new state population is -- I think it's 5,024,000 and some-odd. I'm just going to round that off to five million. So if you want to get the ideal population which Senator McClendon gave you -- For example, for a Senate district, you would divide five million by 35 Senate districts, and you get 143,551. And the same process is used for getting the ideal population for the Congressional districts and the House districts and state board of education districts. So that's how we do that.

Senate and House, state board of education districts can be populated within a range of populations up to five percent above or five percent below the ideal population. We have less latitude with Congressional districts. And that's important for what the new district maps are going to look like.

Throughout the hearings thus far, a lot of people have complained about their counties being split or their municipalities being split or even voting precincts being split. A lot of those splits were caused last time because the allowable deviation, for reasons that I won't go into, was only plus or minus one percent, for a total range of two percent. That didn't give the

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legislature much room -- much flexibility with populating districts that is necessary in order to try and keep counties whole or cities whole or, in some cases, voting precincts whole.

So I think, although I can't tell you exactly what the legislature will do, but I think, just because they have more latitude this time, that the new plans will have fewer county splits and perhaps even fewer municipality splits and few or no precinct splits.

If one of the things that you want to say is that your county is split or your municipality is split, that's very important testimony for the legislature to hear. I want to explain why that sometimes happens, and I'm not doing that to say that we don't want to hear that testimony. We do very much want to hear that testimony, but I want to try to explain why even if you testify for it, it might, nevertheless, happen, and it's just -- it comes down to numbers.

I'll take, for example, the City of Tuscaloosa, which is a highly concentrated area of population, and it's surrounded by counties that have lost population and are much, much more sparsely populated. So in order to -- And basically all the counties, except for Jefferson County, will need population from somewhere else in order to repopulate those districts. So that's

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why a county -- why an urban area like Tuscaloosa or Auburn or Montgomery tends to get, in the process, split up, and that sometimes explains why counties get split. So some of that, of necessity, will happen again because, otherwise, those districts, if they couldn't take part of the population from an urban area, would just be very, very large.

And the legislature tries to make districts as compact as possible. Of course, that bumps up against the guidelines that the legislature has for respecting communities of interest. So that's an illustration of how those can sometimes conflict, and the legislature has to make a choice.

The hearings will end on the 16th, and all of the hearings are being transcribed by a court reporter, and I suspect that we'll soon start receiving transcriptions from the earlier hearings, I would expect, by two weeks after the 16th. All the hearings will be posted online, and you can go and see those transcripts, if you want to. All you do is Google Alabama legislature, and there will be a tab that says redistricting. Click on that, and you'll see a link for each one of the hearings, and you'll be able to look at the transcript and the exhibits that were put in.

If you come up to speak and you have paperwork

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with you that you want to be put in as an exhibit, give that, please, to the coordinator there at Gadsden State, and she or he will pass that on to us, and we'll get it included as an exhibit.

But, of course, the hearings are not the end of the process. The legislature and the committee will consider the testimony and will meet with all of the legislators, see what they can agree to or want to agree to with regard to how their district must change, either to add people or lose people, which of course you understand has to happen in cooperation with what their adjoining districts want to do as well. But, ultimately, there will be a bill introduced that is sort of a committee recommendation for each of the districts, and other legislators also may introduce competing bills.

Senator Singleton, who is here with us today, has indicated he will sponsor a whole-county

Congressional plan by the League -- proposed by the League of Women Voters, for example. So if you want to draw a plan, you're welcome to do that. It has to be a plan for the whole county -- I mean, for the whole state. You can't just use your district or your county because the plan has to be for the whole state. And you can send that in, and it will be looked at, but if you want it to be introduced as a bill, you'll have to get a legislator

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to sponsor it.

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And then at some point, we don't know when, or at least I don't, the governor will call a special session, and the legislature will, probably over five work days, pass new legislation. At that time, there will be committee hearings on the various plans that the legislature wants to consider, and it will move forward to enactment of a bill and new districts from that process. So that may happen in the latter part of October, but that's an overview of the process that we're undergoing.

So the legislature is not free to draw districts in any manner it wants. It has to comply with federal and state constitutional and statutory requirements, and it also has to comply with its own race-neutral districting guidelines, and I'll go over what these are. Overarching everything are the requirements for equal population, that is, one person, one vote. One person, one vote is synonymous with equal population. It really doesn't have anything to do with how many votes you have. It has to do with the weight of your votes. So overarching everything is one person, one vote, i.e., equal population and also non-discrimination.

Any plan that's enacted has to comply with section two of the Voting Rights Act, as well as the

equal protection clause and other provisions of the federal constitution and the state constitution.

No district can be drawn in a manner that subordinates the race-neutral districting criteria that I mentioned and that I'll explain later to considerations of race, color or membership in a language minority group except that race, color or membership in a language minority group may predominate over race-neutral districting criteria to comply with section two of the Voting Rights Act, provided there is a strong basis in evidence in support of such a race-based choice. A strong basis in evidence exists when there is good reason to believe that race must be used in order to satisfy the Voting Rights Act.

The criteria that the legislature has established include, also, that districts should be reasonably compact and should contain as few counties as possible. Districts should be drawn to reflect the democratic will of the people, which is one of the reasons we're having this hearing, so that we can -- so that the legislature can receive testimony about the democratic will of the people.

Districts are drawn on the basis of total population. The census bureau gives many different populations for the state. For example, I could ask the

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census bureau for all the people in Alabama who have a post-graduate degree or all the people in Alabama who are engaged in agriculture, but we don't use any of those subpopulations for districting. We use total population, which is literally everyone who is in the state on census day, April 1, whether they're a citizen or not, whether they can vote or not. So, obviously, there are a lot of people in total population who can't vote, but that is by tradition, going way back, how redistricting is done.

Under some circumstances, we'll also look at voting age population, that is, population 18 and older in a district, and principally we'll be looking at white and black voting age population.

The legislature has to draw 35 Senate districts and 105 House districts, although the constitution would allow 106 districts. All districts are single-member districts, and some places in the country, there are multi-member districts where multiple people are elected from one district. We don't have that in Alabama. We have single-member districts.

When the legislature draws districts, contests between incumbents must be avoided, and the legislature also tries to preserve the cores of existing districts.

Another requirement is that all districts must be contiguous with all other districts. That means that

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every point on the boundary of a district must either touch another district or one of the state's outer boarders. Contiguity across water is allowed. So if your district is bisected by a river or a lake or Mobile Bay -- not in this case, I think -- then that's okay.

Finally, districts should respect communities of interest, neighborhoods and political divisions to the extent practicable. A community of interest is defined as an area with recognized similarities of interest, including, but not limited to, ethnic, racial, economic, tribal, social, geographic or historical identities. The term "communities of interest" may, in certain circumstances, include political subdivisions such as counties, voting precincts, municipalities, tribal lands and reservations or school districts.

The discernment, weighing and balancing of the very factors that contribute to communities of interest is an intensely political process best carried out by elected representatives of the people.

Also, in establishing legislative districts, the Reapportionment Committee and the legislature must give due consideration to all criteria that I've mentioned, but priority is given to the compelling state interest requiring equality of population among districts and compliance with the federal constitution, state

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constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 if there's any conflict between the criteria.

Finally, the race-neutral criteria that I mentioned are not listed in order of precedence, and in each instance where they conflict, the legislature will, at its discretion, determine which one takes priority.

I'm going to call people to speak now. I'll call them, as Representative Pringle indicated, in the order that you signed up. If I mispronounce your name, I'm sorry. Sometimes it's hard to read the names. And, in addition, after I finish the sign-up sheet, I'll see if there's anybody who is attending virtually who wants to speak. If you do, raise your hand or send in a comment by chat.

But before I start, I'd like to ask anyone in the media if they'll stand up and identify themselves and who they're reporting for just so we can have some idea of the media coverage for these hearings. So if there's anyone there who represents the media, will you please stand and identify yourself.

(Inaudible.)

MR. WALKER: Yes, sir. I'm sorry. We can't hear you. You might need to come to the mic. The court reporter said she doesn't understand it. It came through a little bit garbled, sir. Would you give your name and

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Page 16 your media again? 1 2. MR. SUDDUTH: Montressor Sudduth, WHOG 93.5, 3 Anniston, Oxford, Hobson City. MR. WALKER: Would you mind spelling your name, 4 please, sir? 5 MR. SUDDUTH: M-O-N-T-R-E-S-S-O-R S-U-D-D-U-T-H. 6 7 MR. WALKER: Thank you, sir. You've made our 8 court reporter happy. Appreciate it. 9 All right. The first person to sign up to speak 10 is Martha Jerdin (sic). And could we ask that the camera 11 be canted just a little bit to the right? We can't quite 12 see the person who is speaking. Yes. Thank you. 13 Welcome, Ms. Jerdin, and good morning. Good morning, my name is Martha 14 MS. JORDAN: 15 Jordan, J-O-R-D-A-N. I live in the 11th district, specifically in the county seat of Talladega. 16 17 these remarks to be entered into the record. 18 From the 2010 census, our district was extended far 19 beyond our county. This gerrymandered split resulted in 20 diluted representation of Talladega by splitting or sharing representatives with St. Clair and Shelby County 21 2.2 resulting in legislative representatives far removed from 23 the county they stand for and, in some instances, causes a separation of community. For Talladega County, this 24 split in representation resulted in state representation 25

far removed from or near the heart of our county government. Perhaps the same is true of other affected areas or counties.

Talladega County is being overlooked on some matters specific to or that affect our county. An example being at least one attempt to use tax money appropriated for county projects on a non-county project with no consultation with our local county government, limited input consultation sometimes with local government.

The 2010 redistricting split communities in the city of Lincoln separating at least one street down the middle. Determining your representative in that split district was not easy. It was sometimes confusing.

There is no valid reason to split neighborhoods or communities. Doing so is outside of the approved redistricting guidelines.

Solutions: We want fair maps not just for Talladega County but for all 67 Alabama counties.

Talladega County has a population of over 80,000 people, well above the 47,000-plus ideal size stated in a prior committee hearing. Having 87,000-plus people is substantial enough for the county to warrant its own representative.

Keep counties whole, as recommended by the

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proposed League of Women Voters plan. District lines should be based on the needs of the community not to elect or re-elect a politician. The Alabama legislature should consider establishing or hiring an independent redistricting committee, as is done in some other states. Partisanship should not be a factor in redrawing district lines. We are a diverse nation and state, so drawing district lines should be an inclusive non-partisan process. Our citizens who pay and bear the brunt of funding the government are from various ethnic, racial and other diverse backgrounds. An independent body or impartial committee is needed to draw district lines that are fair and unbiased, not only for Talladega County but for the entire state.

I submit these comments for consideration by the state legislature as you go through this process.

Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Ms. Jordan. Our next speaker is Mr. Ralph Bradford, Sr.

MR. BRADFORD, SR.: Good morning. I'm Ralph Bradford, Sr., from Anniston, Alabama. I'm here. I agree with everything from the speaker before me.

First, I want to know, where is district 32?

Secondly, I came here expecting to see at least a rough drawing of the proposed districts, but all I see through

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the paperwork that I have here is the drawings of old districts. So when will the public get a chance to even see the possibility of a new proposed district that's being drawn?

Secondly, we'll talk about diversity, as the speaker before me said. Over the last 30 years, according to recent U.S. census bureau data and Washington Post research, here just in Calhoun County, we have four tracks that have undergone a stark demographic change. (Inaudible.) They are much less white and more black/Hispanic than they were in the 1990s. A majority of the county here, census data explains similar demographic changes that are minors that changed the face of the American population all across America. Diversity, diversity, diversity is the new word for drawing these maps.

It is not surprising, said Nayia Black, director of socio-economic analysis and demographics at the University of Alabama, in Anniston the census track between South Quintar Avenue and Kelly Lynn Drive just north of Oxford is home to 3,503 white residents, but this isn't a story of whole numbers. Since 1990, the share of white residents in that track has fallen 32 percent to 61 percent. Black residents now comprise 25 percent of that area residents, a 20 percent increase.

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The Oxford tract just below the previous tract shows similar changes, bounds on the west by Leon Smith Parkway and on the east by Sonny Deek (phonetic) Road. That tract has seen its share of white residents fall 24 percent since 1990. Blacks, Asians, Hispanics and residents who identify as multi-cultural remain the minority but makes up 26 percent of their tract.

Oxford Lake and sits atop I-20 has seen its share of white residents drop so persistently that racial minority residents are now statistically the norm. The percentage of white residents in that tract has fallen 38 percent to 47 percent in the last 30 years, while the share of black residents has risen 21 percent. Directly south, the Oxford tract below I-20 and west of Leon Parkway remain overwhelmingly white, but white residents of that tract population has dropped 26 percent. It is one of the many Calhoun County tracts in which black residents have seen their population share post double digit percentage.

There are two things happening, Black said.

There is increased diversity across the country just because younger generations are more diverse than older generations. Just as important, if not more, so she said, is the census bureau's decision to allow respondents to select more than just black or white. Now

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you can mark multi-cultured.

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MR. WALKER: Reverend Bradford, excuse me, sir. You've exceeded your three minutes. If you would, please wrap up.

MR. BRADWELL, SR.: Well, we intend to draw up our own proposed map and present it to the committee there, the Reapportionment Committee in Montgomery, and we also will be sending our map to Washington to the U.S. Justice Department because of Alabama's history of racial discrimination against African-Americans and because the majority of elected officials in this state are white Republicans, and they just recently, the white Republicans in Alabama, voted against the Voting Rights Act. So it is past time for African-Americans to have their own district, and we want -- We want district 32 back like it were. We want Talladega, Calhoun County to be a whole county, which would give us an opportunity to have an African-American Senator and an African-American Congressman in Mike Rogers' district, district three.

Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Thank you so much, sir. I think you asked me when would there be a map that you could see. Obviously, the purpose of these hearings is to receive testimony about how those maps should be drawn, and the maps are not drawn yet. The legislators are just

beginning to meet with our topographer and talk with him about how they would like for their districts to change according to the change. And, of course, the testimony that we receive here will be instrumental in that, too.

So the plans -- some plans are available now.

For example, the League of Women Voter whole-county

Congressional plan is available now. If you have a plan
that you've indicated you want to do, you can make it
available before the legislative session. You can
certainly send it in to the Reapportionment Committee,
and we'll attach it to these proceedings, but the -- I
imagine that a number of legislative proposals will not
be made available for review until they're introduced as
bills, and that's a matter that's controlled by
individual legislators who decide when they want to make
their plans public and when they want to introduce them
as bills.

Was there a second question that you asked me?

MR. BRADFORD: Yes, in reference to

Congressional district three. Mr. McClendon, you said

that you're going to trim around Talladega County to get
a census, right? You said that in Huntsville a few days
ago.

SENATOR MCCLENDON: I don't recall making any comments about -- I don't recall that at all.

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MR. BRADFORD: Well, I'm reading what I have in the paper, but that's okay. My point is that every step you all make toward developing this map, gerrymandering map, we will and want to be a part of it to ensure that we as African-Americans in the State of Alabama have fair and equal representation. We only have one Congressman, one Congressman out of Alabama. Terri Sewell is the only one we have. Everyone else up in there is all white, predominantly white males, and, by the way, I am a Republican.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, sir, and I'll say again that it's likely that -- I don't know what will happen to Talladega County, but I do think that it's likely that there will be many more whole counties in the new plans that we see. I thank you for your testimony, Mr. Bradford.

The next speaker is Carla Shackleford.

Ms. Shackleford. Welcome, Ms. Shackleford.

MS. SHACKLEFORD: Thank you. I would like to speak for just a moment about the argument for keeping communities together. My name is Carla Shackleford, and I live in Lincoln in Talladega County for 16 years.

We are represented by Senate districts 11 and 12 and House districts 36, 33, sometimes 35, occasionally 32, I think. It's confusing.

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And if you look at the map -- and I'm sorry there is not a good one here -- what you can see is that Lincoln is used as a connecting point between other areas of constituents so that it's like a series of little strips coming down the middle of Lincoln. So Lincoln, which has -- well, I don't know the exact population in this census but around 6700 members living there, is far from able to command a representative of its own.

Further, it's nestled into the corner of Talladega so that it shares borders with both Calhoun and St. Clair County.

I suspect as a little town, we'd be totally ignored if we didn't have this one great employer there, the Honda plant. However, the community's representation is reduced because it's split into so many different House and Senate districts. There's at least four representatives and sometimes five.

Keeping communities together is a standard philosophy of fair maps. None of the members of the state legislature and the state Senate who represent Lincoln live in the city. That's not essential, but Lincoln, as it's currently sliced and diced, doesn't make up a significant percentage of any representative's voters.

When Lincoln needs adequacy or resources,

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citizens have to go to four or more different state senators and representatives who may have more allegiance to one county than another. Of the four current legislators, only one lives in Talladega County, and he's at the other end of the county. And I think, this has been hard to verity, that of the four, he has the fewest constituents in Lincoln. This is a clear disadvantage to the citizens of Lincoln and serves to dilute the votes of everyone in the city.

It's only fair that the Redistricting Committee, as you mentioned earlier, identify a configuration of districts that will stop splitting our community and diluting our votes. We only have a chance once every 10 years. I know we're a small town, but as the home of one of the area's major employers, we are poised to grow and deserve to be more than a (inaudible) in a gerrymandered time.

We respectfully ask that you take the opportunity before us to erase the gerrymandering of the past and keep Lincoln and similar communities together.

Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Ms. Shackleford.

Next is James Williams. Welcome, Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. I'm James

Williams, resident of Anniston, Calhoun County. I urge

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the Redistricting Committee to draw maps that represent communities of interest and keep them geographically compact insofar as possible and prove fair representation to minority groups. Protecting incumbents should be a secondary interest, at best.

Since 2015, I'm a resident of the City of Anniston, and before that for 10 years, I lived on Lake Logan Martin in rural Talladega County. My focus is on House and Senate districts. Because of my moving from rural Talladega County of Anniston in 2015, I've lived in different districting situations. In both cases, either the House or Senate districts, or both, were confusing and made little or no geographic sense. Talladega County, as others have already mentioned, was split among several Senate districts. I was in Senator McClendon's district which stretched far west. My House representative was Ron Johnson in Sylacauga, about 35 miles away. That district reached up, taking a finger along the lake to take in the area where I lived. It did not represent my community at all. My address was Talladega, which was about 15 miles from my home. of my business and social contact was with Talladega. Otherwise, most of my engagement for shopping was in Lincoln or Pell City.

I now live in the eastern part of the city of

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Anniston. I'm in Randy Wood's House district that takes in part of Anniston but stretches all the way to take in part or all of Pell City, about 30 miles away. My neighbor across the street is in Barbara Boyd's House district. Neighbors about a mile away to the east but still part of Anniston are in K.L. Brown's district which takes in Jacksonville and wraps all the way around into Oxford several miles away.

Barbara Boyd's district takes in part of
Talladega County and would be considered a minority
district and, thus, a community of interest. It's very
hard to see how these other districts represent
communities of interest.

I understand the desire for incumbents and political parties to avoid pitting incumbents against each other. However, the purpose of electing representatives is to put the needs and interests of residents and constituents first. I urge the committee to do that.

Thank you for your time.

MR. WALKER: Thank you very much, Mr. Williams.

The next speaker is Pamela Howard. Welcome,

23 Ms. Howard.

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MS. HOWARD: Good morning. Thank you for having us. My name is Pamela Howard. I am from the community

of Jacksonville. I live in Senate district 12 and legislative district 40.

Today, I would like to talk for a minute about Calhoun County and our legislative districts. We have one senator who geographically serves the community well. In Calhoun County, we have six legislative districts, district 29, district 32, district 35, district 36, district 39, and district 40. Having one county divided into six legislative districts creates a real issue with being able to have a relationship with your representative, and that has resulted with many years of having completely absent communications with most of our representatives, and one of our representatives is here today, and I want her to know that is not directed at her in any way. Representative Boyd, I see you everywhere and I truly appreciate those efforts.

In your opening presentation, we talked about the population changes in Calhoun County, and all six of the districts that I have listed have lost populations. You say you will move the lines to make them fair, but if we lost in all six of those districts, I'm not sure how you can do that other than to pull in communities in other counties, which is only going to create more of a problem.

I personally believe that it has an effect with

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our county government because in order for them to get county issues addressed, they have to try to get support from so many different legislators. I wish I could tell you that I could suggest an easy plan, but it is definitely something that needs to be addressed. And I agree with Mr. Williams that keeping incumbents in office is not the first priority.

Another thing I would like to be really looked at when you're drawing these maps is, if you were to take the time to actually come and drive through our community, you would know that these lines carefully are drawn to keep minority populations in very segmented places where they lose their ability to have influence on government decisions. If we don't have inclusive districts that truly represent the people who live there, I don't understand what the point of the government is other than to control and not to work for the people who elect them.

I hope you will take that into consideration. I look forward to seeing the proposed maps, and I hope that you will do something to help keep our communities together and keep our communities in a position of power to be able to make the changes that we need to make to make Alabama the best it can be.

Thank you.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you very much, Ms. Howard, for your comments.

The next speaker is Gaylen Ray -- or Glen Ray.

I'm sorry. Welcome, Mr. Ray.

MR. RAY: Good morning, and thank you for giving me a new name.

MR. WALKER: Mr. Ray, we can barely hear you.

MR. RAY: This must be off or something. Hello? Can you hear me? It won't take me long because I have one thing to say. The one thing that I want to say is I came here looking for a new map. So that was a rumor that got to me because I was concerned about district 32, which I don't even see. So it's hard for me to discuss something that I don't even see but what I had heard. And if the rumor is correct that you're trying to take 32, it's gonna make it hard for us to put a black down in Montgomery.

So if that's -- If the point of drawing districts, then -- You know, I think that's just not right. Mike Rogers has been up there so long that he don't even have to come out and campaign because he knows who's in his district, and that's how the lines have been drawn. Y'all draw blacks out of the district, and how can we have a voice? And so I'm not going to say too much because, like I said, I'm not here -- I don't see

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Page 31 what I came here for. So I'll just wait until you get 1 2. the new map, but I can tell you this: It's time for you to start drawing fair lines so nobody can just be 3 comfortable and don't even have to come out and campaign 4 anymore. 5 6 Thank you. MR. WALKER: Thank you, sir, for your comments. The next speaker is -- I'm not sure what this 8 first name is. Maybe it's Dr. Ada Winfrey. 9 10 DR. WINFREY: Good morning. It's Adia Winfrey. 11 MR. WALKER: Dr. Adia Winfrey. Thank you. 12 Somebody wrote over your signature, and it made 13 it hard to see. DR. WINFREY: Okay. You're not the first. 14 Мγ name gets chopped up a lot. 15 I want to say good morning to everyone. 16 17 really encouraging to come in and see so many familiar So I think that speaks highly of how important 18 faces. this issue is. 19 20 I also appreciate the information that was 21 shared by the committee in the opening statements, and I 2.2 also want to shout out to Representative Boyd for 23 actually being present and listening to the constituents and our concerns. 24 25 My name is Dr. Adia Winfrey. I'm the mother of

four children, and I live in Talladega, Alabama. In 2018, I was home-schooling my oldest son. He was in middle school, and we had a home-school day in Montgomery where all the children -- We were in the K-12 program, and all the children throughout the State of Alabama converged on our state capital so the children could actually meet their legislators and talk to them about how important home-schooling is to them.

My son was able to meet our state House representative, who is Dr. Barbara Boyd. And everybody was at a loss to try to figure out who our state senator was because Talladega County is so sliced and diced. It's ironic that we have so much so-called representation but no representation at all. In the end, we were never able to meet you, Senator McClendon, because nobody really knew who our representative was, and when we finally figured it out, you were unavailable. And that moment has stuck with me, and that moment has actually stuck with my children.

So I stand here today, like so many of the other speakers so eloquently stated, we as citizens of Talladega County and Calhoun County deserve representation regardless of political party, regardless of incumbency. We deserve representation.

So many of my peers have returned back home to

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Page 33 Alabama in the last 10 years. Looking at the census numbers for the City of Talladega, there was a slight uptick in the city, and I now personally, I'm part of that uptick because we got our degrees, we got our experience, and we came on back home. So just know that there are others like me who are ready to demand change and representation. As another speaker said, it's not about political parties. It is really about representation. So I want to thank you guys for giving me the opportunity to speak today. Again, thank you to everyone who came out and raised these concerns, and just know that we are definitely watching. I've never been so engaged in redistricting in my life, but now is a crucial moment, and I think the comments today really showcase that.

So, again, thank you, and this is Dr. Adia Winfrey.

MR. WALKER: Dr. Winfrey, thank you for your testimony and for your interest in redistricting.

The next speaker is Richard Jackson.

Mr. Jackson. Welcome, Mr. Jackson.

MR. JACKSON: Hello. I don't have a lot written down, and I don't have a lot that I can dedicate to memory because in my lifetime, my district has been so

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many different districts that it's hard to keep them in line. I want to say this: The way that things are done here in Alabama and predominantly the southeast really took shape during the civil rights movement, and it's just an indication of just how far people will go to keep other people in line. And I want to say that, you know, it depends on who's got the pencil, but more importantly than that, it depends on who's got the eraser. It's a lot of people that's got control of the eraser that if we get the new maps done in the next few weeks, I guarantee that if the population of minorities increases, that the eraser will come out before the next -- or after the next census to keep people in line.

I don't know if you can see the people that's in this audience right now, but for the minority people in the State of Alabama and in this area, it's a majority of minorities that are concerned about the way you guys with the pencil and the eraser does business in our state.

And I want to tell you this: I'll be 70 years old in a little bit, and just about every 10 years in my lifetime there's been redistricting since the civil rights movement to keep our power down. There's about 85 percent minorities in this room, and I'll bet you one thing, Mr. Mike Rogers has never come to our area and said nothing. Just like Glen said a minute ago, he

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didn't have to campaign. He just goes and promises things to people. And I'm saying this out loud. I'm not saying it silently because there's some changes that need to be made, and it needs to be made from the inside out. It needs to be some changes made from people that's sitting around the table with the pencils in hand and with the erasers and with the White-Out that can change the maps whenever they feel like they need to. Maybe we should go down to Talladega, down to the racetrack and get those people involved in being fair. Maybe we would have nooses in the garage area. I'm just saying this. You know, you can bury your head in the sand and act like it's not real, but there's a generation coming along like you've never seen before, and they're not going to stand for this. I'm not going to stand for it. I'll be 70 years old, and I'll just be damned if I go to my grave with the things that I put up as a 12-year-old that I'm still putting up with.

Thank you.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Jackson. I'll point out that the legislature is required to conduct redistricting after the decennial census, and it cannot do any further redistricting after that except by court order. So once the legislature draws these districts for the next 10 years, unless a court orders the legislature

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to change it, those are the districts that we will have. Thank you for your comments.

There is no one who is attending virtually who has raised their hand or submitted a comment by chat.

This is your -- Wait. We just got one. Thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: Ms. Kendra Majors. "Would you please give the citation for the deviation of one person on a Congressional district? Several people have asked over the last few days, and constituents would like this answered. Also, will the districting and mapping process in Alabama be non-partisan? Who specifically was responsible for promoting the hearings to the public? Also, considering hearings were made to get public input, is there a reason why only one of the 28 hearings was planned after five p.m. which is accessible to many working individuals?"

MR. WALKER: I think that was -- Court reporter, it's Kendra M-A-J-O-R-S, Kendra Majors.

Ms. Majors, I don't have that cite. You can ask Jim Blacksher for that.

There are different schools of thought about whether redistricting should be partisan or non-partisan. There is a healthy school that says it's an inherently partisan activity, although perhaps you could have too much partisanship, and that was an issue recently dealt

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Page 37 with by the Supreme Court. The committee -- The 1 2. Reapportionment Committee has both Republicans and 3 Democrats on it. Typically, states in which there is an avowedly non-partisan redistricting do that by a 4 redistricting committee but, there again, the members of 5 the committee are appointed by politicians. So I leave 6 it to you as to whether or not you can really get politics out of redistricting. I'm doubtful myself, but 8 if you want to pursue that as a goal, that's fine. 9 10 Was there another question? Thank you very 11 much. 12 Somebody is raising their hand there. Ma'am, in 13 the red dress, if you want to get up and speak, that would be good. 14 15 MS. CARTER: My name is Shirley Carter. I live 16 in Anniston. 17 MR. WALKER: Did you say Shirley Carter? 18 MS. CARTER: Shirley, S-H-I-R-L-E-Y. 19 MR. WALKER: Carter? 20 MS. CARTER: Carter, C-A-R-T-E-R. MR. WALKER: 21 Okay. Thank you. It's helpful to 22 our court reporter to get the spelling. Okay. I'm a newbie to this 23 MS. CARTER: 24 situation, to this redistricting. So I am thinking, procedurally-wise, since the information that we got as 25

we came in today is old, how long does it take you to make -- First, who will make the new redistricting guidelines? Who is responsible for that? How long will it take? And once they are done, will it be presented back to the public to have input? Could you please answer me that? I can give you my email address and you can send me that information.

MR. WALKER: I can give it to you right now.

The guidelines were adopted by the legislature back in

May or March -- May, and they're the ones who control the

choices -- or guide the choices the legislature makes in

drawing districts.

What was your next question?

MS. CARTER: Okay. Let me tag onto that one. You said they were drawn back in May?

MR. WALKER: No. The guidelines are not the maps. Maybe I misunderstood your question. The race-neutral guidelines were adopted by the legislature in May of '21, and those were, frankly, quite similar to the guidelines that had been adopted by the legislature in 2011 and also in 2000, i.e., through both Democratic and Republican administrations.

The plans will be available as the legislators who sponsor them decide to make them available. That's the prerogative of the legislator sponsoring each bill.

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Page 39 There is not time for hearings on those plans after 1 2. they're drawn as comprehensive as what we're doing now. 3 As you may be aware, we got the census data, for various reasons, several months later than had been anticipated. 4 But there will, of course, be committee hearings on the 6 plans, and those committee hearings are public, and if 7 you're interested in attending those, then I would suggest that you pay attention to the Reapportionment 8 9 Committee part of the legislative website which will say 10 when there are going to be committee meetings so that you 11 can attend those. 12 MS. CARTER: So that answers my first question. 13 The legislators draw these plans. MR. WALKER: Yes, effectively. They have some 14 15 help --16 MS. CARTER: There is no timeline for it? 17 MR. WALKER: -- doing that, but it's the legislators -- It's a bill, in other words, and therefore 18 19 it's the legislators. 20 Okay. And there is no timeline? MS. CARTER: 21 MR. WALKER: Well, we don't know when, or at 2.2 least I don't know when -- Excuse me. I'm running out of 23 time myself. We don't know when Governor Ivey is going 24 to call a special session. It will have to be done by special session because of upcoming elections in 2022, 25

meaning that we have to have the districts drawn this year, and, of course, the regular legislative session was held back in the spring where it was required to be. So there will have to be a special session, and I keep hearing it will be later in October, but I don't know.

MS. CARTER: Okay. So can you give me the resource for me to be able to find out more about this? You said you could give it to me now.

MR. WALKER: I need a little bit more specificity.

MS. CARTER: Okay. Give me somebody's email who can give me some information as to when these legislators will have submitted their guidelines, their maps.

MR. WALKER: I can't tell you that because that's up to each legislator. They don't have any obligation to tell me. I can tell you that one map has been proposed, the one from the League of Women Voters, and that's going to be submitted as a bill, although it hasn't been submitted as a bill yet, I don't think. And several other people have indicated that they're going to propose bills, but I simply cannot tell you when that's going to happen. I can tell you that if bills are drawn outside of the reapportionment office -- and every legislator has the ability to come into the reapportionment office and work with the staff to draw

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districts. But if they prefer to use a different system rather than the legislature system, then those bills have to be introduced no less than 10 days -- they have to be given to the reapportionment office no less than 10 days before they're introduced. I think all the legislators are aware of that rule and that before or right at the opening whenever a special session is called, that there will be a flurry of bills that are introduced, and a number of those -- most of the bills that will be introduced for the special session will be redistricting bills if the call is only for redistricting.

You'll be able to go on -- If you go to the Alabama legislature website, that's Allison (phonetic), you can go into the House or the Senate, look for the current session and click on prefiled bills, and you'll be able to pull down those bills and see what the plans are.

Yes, sir? Senator Singleton wants to speak.

MS. CARTER: I have one other question before you go. You said all of the legislators -- How many legislators present these maps?

MR. WALKER: Well, there are 105 in the House and 35 in the Senate, and all of them have the right to present a bill, so I can't answer that question. But Senator Singleton wanted to address one of your

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Page 42 questions. He's not on the camera, but you can hear his 1 2. voice. SENATOR SINGLETON: Ma'am, this is Senator 3 Singleton. You could email me at bsingle362@gmail.com, 4 and I will get you the information that you need, and I 5 6 will be presenting the map on behalf of the League of 7 Women Voters. MS. CARTER: All right. Thank you so very much, 8 9 sir. 10 SENATOR SINGLETON: You're welcome. 11 MR. WALKER: Thank you, Ms. Carter. 12 Yes? 13 MS. TAYLOR: Gene Johnson. "Who is Jim Blacksher?" 14 15 MR. WALKER: Jim Blacksher is the very able attorney for the League of Women Voters and is the one 16 17 with whom they've worked to prepare the no-county split 18 Congressional plan. 19 Kendra Majors again. "I really MS. TAYLOR: 20 would like answers to these two questions: 21 specifically was responsible for promoting the hearings 2.2 to the public? Also, considering hearings were made to 23 get public input, is there a reason why only one of the 24 28 hearings was planned after five p.m., which is essential to many working individuals?" 25

MR. WALKER: The hearings were publicized through all the state media. They were posted on the legislature's website. They were posted on the secretary of state website, and they were also sent to television, radio and digital media sources throughout the state with a request that they be publicized, and what happened after that, the committee really has no control over that. There have been several persons who pointed out that there should have been more hearings after -- at six or not during the day, and perhaps that's something that the committee will have to take into account next time.

MS. TAYLOR: Kathy Jones, "Will the special legislative session be live streamed?"

MR. WALKER: Yes, it will.

MS. TAYLOR: Kendra Majors again. "Mr. Walker, can you follow up with Mr. Blacksher regarding the citation so you can be better prepared in the remaining hearing to answer the question since you are using that language in your opening statement?"

MR. WALKER: Actually, Mr. Blacksher and I disagree on what the case law is, but I believe he can tell you the answer to your question.

Is there anybody else in the auditorium? We don't have anybody else attending remotely. There's somebody else. Yes, sir.

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REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Thank you so much, Committee, for being in my area today.

MR. WALKER: Is this Representative Boyd?

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Sir, you know my voice up there. Yes, this is she.

MR. WALKER: I just wanted to make clear for the record who is speaking.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Oh, come on. First of all, thank you so much, all of you who have shown up here today and all of those who we cannot see. I am a part of that committee, and I also want to let you know I feel very at home where we are today. I am retired from Gadsden State Community College. You know, there are some of my students among those who talked. I want to --

I want you to listen and listen well. I brought my granddaughter with me today, who is a very political student. She's gone to Montgomery, paged and paged and paged. But you know what I miss most now? As a legislator, with COVID coming in, denying me the opportunity to bring my fourth graders to Montgomery, and this is what this is all about today.

A lot of you may look around and say diversity.

I'm going to stand here and say I represent that

diversity, and I want that committee to hear and

understand, in between Calhoun County and Talladega

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County, I have taught more students that look like my fellow committee members up there than look like me.

So it's not about being so political today.

It's about doing the right thing, Committee, and make it right. But I understand the political process. But to those who are within the sound of my voice, God has been good to me, but these are times that try men, women and everybody's souls. As my grandmother used to say, (inaudible) anything, it's time to stand up and be counted.

Do you realize there's a saying that say old soldiers never die, they just, what? Fade away. So as many of us are beginning to fade away, the challenge for us is when you come to that fork in the middle of the road, I believe as Robert Frost said, they chose that road that was less traveled by, and it has made all the difference. So your presence here today, you're choosing that role, and I have faith -- There was so much diversity in here. You taught me a lesson today to sit still for this long in my seat and listen. Come on and laugh with me. I'm proud of myself for that because that's not a characteristic of mine.

But thank you so much, Committee, and I'll see you at the special session, and to God be the glory for the things he's going to allow us to do. Be safe and

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Page 46 follow the quidelines and rules as much as you can. 1 2. Thank you so much, Committee, for being here and thank 3 you all for sharing today. MR. WALKER: Thank you, Representative Boyd. 4 Is there -- One last call. Anyone further who 5 would like to speak? Now is your chance. Okay. 6 7 Let me just say that this has been a really good hearing. The committee appreciates hearing from the 8 9 people in the community, and it's clear that the people 10 in Talladega are interested in the issue and have 11 something to say, and you've given us a good record. 12 Thank you very much for that. 13 There being no one else who wants to speak, this hearing is closed. Thank you again to Gadsden State for 14 15 hosting this hearing and for all of you coming and 16 participating. 17 \*\*\*\*\* 18 19 20 21 2.2 23 24 25

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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF ALABAMA )
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6	I hereby certify that the above and foregoing
7	deposition was taken down by me in stenotype and
8	transcribed by means of computer-aided transcription, and
9	that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of
10	the testimony given by said witness upon said hearing.
11	I further certify that I am neither of counsel
12	nor of kin to any of the parties, nor am I in anywise
13	interested in the result of said cause.
14	I further certify that I am duly licensed by the
15	Alabama Board of Court Reporting as a Certified Court
16	Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR number following my
17	name found below.
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